THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE.
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVI., N°. 773. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865. Price, Taels 15 ₶ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. S. Borradaile is authorized to sign our Firm.

DOW & Co.
3ju 595 Shanghai, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. Ohl has this day been authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OXFORD & Co.
20my 597 Shanghai, 20th April, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of Maertens, Latham & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. Knoop is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. John Broadhurst Tootal was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Herbert Vacher in our Firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1865. The partnership now consists of—Richard James Gilman, Charles Augustus Wild, Henry Beverley Lemann, William Lemann, Edmund Henry Lavers.

GILMAN & Co.
5au 546 China, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this Port as *General & Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of Rainbow, Lewis & Co.

I. M. RAINBOW,
G. LEWIS.
13jy 590 Nagasaki, March, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Morris has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. James Lindley Glover in our Firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1864.

GLOVER & Co.
21jy 541 April 21st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Hugh Morrison was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of Gavin & Morrison.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves in Business at this Port as *Merchants & General Commission Agents*, under the style and Firm of BALLANCE & HALLAM.

T. FRED. BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.
1jy 586 Hankow, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. F. B. Sams ceases to sign our Firm from the 31st March, 1865.

INNES & Co.
17ju 581 Hankow, March 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. Joseph Henry McClure is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
4, Lime Street Square,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
LONDON.
Capital,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.
Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)
Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Whu-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,

GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Michollls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

11, Lombard St. London.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Huisey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq , M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.
Secretary.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.
Actuary.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
The Right Hon. W. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P.
Harry Chester, Esq.
S. P. Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
Harvie Morton Farquhar, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
Charles R Littledale, Esq.
Frederick H. Norman, Esq.
Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Sir Henry Rich, Bart.
Oswald Augustus Smith, Esq.
Henry R. Tomkinson, Esq.
Sidney J. Fletcher, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. Wiggins, Esq., *Manager Commercia Bank Corporation of India, and the East.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros.& Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq , (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases,	Tls. 8 p. doz.
Port, „ „ „	„ 8 „
Champagne, in 1 „	„ 12 „
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)	
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,	„ 8 „
Medoci 1 „	„ 5 „
Cognac Brandy, 1 „	„ 10 „
do do. 1 „	„ 6 „
India Pale Ale, 4 „ casks	„ 2 „

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *CADIZ*, Captain Browne, will be dispatched from Shanghai on the 23rd instant, at daylight, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe viâ Hongkong.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

Wm. DAVISON,
for Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, May 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.

Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源

tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

SHANGHAI RANGERS.

THE Amateur Dramatic Performance in aid of the funds of the above Corps, will take place at the

Lyceum Theatre,

ON

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Wednesday, May 24th, 1865.

When will be presented

The Burlesque, Entitled
"THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,"
And the favourite farce of
"THE WANDERING MINSTREL."

Assisted (by the kind permission of Col. Yonge and the Officers of the Regiment), by the
BAND OF THE 67TH.

Programmes and Tickets: for the Stalls $3 each, for the Gallery $1: may be obtained of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. H. Fogg & Co. of the Officers and Sergeants of the Corps and of Mr. R. W. Little, *Hon. Sec. Shanghai Ranger's Dramatic Corps.*

n 24my 3347 Shanghai, May 17th, 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office, 20, Threadneedle Street, LONDON.

Agencies and Branches:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND HANKOW

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank issues Notes payable to Bearer on demand in Shanghai Currency from Tls. 5 to Tls. 500.

Current accounts kept on which interest is paid at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances above Tls. 500 and not exceeding Tls. 30,000.

Fixed Deposits received at Rates of Interest varying according to the term of deposit.

Local Bills discounted, and advances made on approved securities.

The Bank grants Drafts on The City Bank and on its Head Office in London, buys and sells Bills on London and the several places where it has Agencies or Branches and transacts all the Customary Business of Banking and Agency.

Hours of Business
From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.

tf 413 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Special Service for Garrison at 9 a.m. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 11	Hankow,	May 15
Hongkong,	May 12	Nagasaki,	May 9
Tientsin,	May 13	Kanagawa,	May 13

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,	Jan. 31	Received viâ Marseilles March, 15th.
Shanghai,	„ 25	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending May 19th, 1865.

	Malwa		Patna	
	New Tls.	*Old. Tls.*	*New Tls.*	*Old Tls.*
14,—	520		325 a 328	350 a 355
15,—	515 a 520		330 a 334	350 a 355
16,—	520		335 a 340	355 a 360
17,—	505 a 510		333 a 336	345
18,—	505 a 510		330 a 335	345
19,—	505 a 510		330 a 335	345

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—May 19, *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), Whitelow, from Ningpo; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; *Tah-wah*, (Am. str.), Andrews, from Hankow; *Pekin*, (Br. str.), Edmond, from Yokohama; *Nabob*, (Am. bq.), Pettingell, from Iloilo; *City of Nantes*, (Br. str.), Gibson, from Tientsin & Chefoo.

Departed.—May —, *Mercia*, (Br. sh.), Simmers, for Newchwang; 19, *Lizzie Allen*, (Br. sch.), Dunn, for Chefoo; *Osnabruck*, (Ham. bq.), Kramer, for Chefoo; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; *Island Queen*, (Br. str.), Barkett, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per S. S. *Pekin* from Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Trautmann, Captain Fletcher, Messrs. D. P. Johnson, and R. Danjeeshaw.

Departed.—Per Steamer *Nepaul*, for Yokohama, Mrs. Niel and child, Mrs. and Miss Sonmes, Miss Magrath, Dr. Vedder, Messrs. F. W. Macondray, Robison, Charles Eccard, P. S. Dawson, Aurembe, Sutter, S. Ezekiel, A. Cutty, D. McCulloch, G. Halcock, F. W. Miller, W. G. Cuthbertson, McSymon, T. Hanbury, Safe, and Charles Gütschow. Per Steamer *Ganges*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Atkinson and child. Per str. *Labourdonnais*, Mr. & Mrs. Mandel, children and servant, Messrs. Dromel, Duponey, Levesque, and servant, T. C. Bishop, Benjamin, and Roitel.

◆

The London Mail of the 10th April, due in Hongkong on the 24th May, and here on the 29th.—It arrived last year on the 4th June, per *Azof*.

◆

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Cadiz*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace 5 cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

The circular issued by Fred. Huth & Co. under date of March 27th has had an effect something similar to that of an erratic brick forced by a high wind from its proper place in the chimney, and projected through a skylight to the consternation of the good folk below. It rudely informs the mercantile world of China that the position of affairs is most alarming, that absurdly incorrect opinions have been conceived as to the state of the home markets, and that the present dullness and past heavy losses are attributable more especially to the ignorance and rashness of speculators in China. We are ready to admit that buyers in China have been in many instances too ready to give the price asked, and have forgotten that an advance of a tael per picul, which they paid without question, represented in England an advance of about 1d. per pound, the result of which could only be either a falling off in the consumption on the part of the small consumers, or gross adulteration on the part of the retailers. For we are perfectly aware that the majority of small consumers, comprising not the most amiable of the human family, would look on an advance from 4s. 6d. per lb. to 4s. 7d. as sufficient reason to diminish their morning and evening doses of the fragrant herb. This, as we have said, was forgotten, and competition ran so strong that not only was a premium offered for the production of new teas at a period when they could not possibly be fit for packing, but the native dealers were encouraged to extort absurd prices, by the fact that Messrs. X. & Co. were ready to pay the advance rather than let Messrs. Z. Bros. anticipate them in filling up and dispatching a tea clipper. The consequences were just what might have been anticipated. Enormous stocks, bought in China at the highest figure, accumulated in London, and the phenomenón occurred of a tremendously overstocked market which, except at a ruinous sacrifice, could not be quitted. Moreover the increased facilities for rapid communication between different parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent has thrown into the hands of the dealers, almost the power of dictating their own terms, and merely supplying themselves from hand to mouth. This must take place so long as large stocks remain in the hands of importers and not in those of the general trade, for the dealer takes advantage of the necessity for rapid sale which presses on many of the importing houses. Thus, as Huth & Co. themselves assert, the legitimate trader suffers in company with the reckless buyer. Now it may fairly be questioned whether this result is so exclusively due to the mercantile men in the east as Messrs. Huth & Co. would have us believe. The chief evils affecting the China trade and resulting in the present state of the produce markets are enumerated in the circular somewhat as follows:—Facilities afforded by the banks to young and inexperienced men, permission granted them by China houses to trade on their own account, general neglect of the signs of the times, and a serious falling off in the Russian demand. How far these several points reflect discredit on Chinese houses rather than on their European clients we do not clearly see. In England it has long been far too easy for young men just entering the Chinese mercantile world to obtain heavy credits. The home houses grant this credit at their own risk, and the banks in China, having a perfect confidence in the granters could hardly be expected to refuse bills drawn upon them. So far the action of the banks is unassailable. On the other hand the banks have no doubt in some cases been led to make advances disproportioned to the value of the shipment against which the advances have been required, but this resulted proximately from the fictitious value of produce in China, and more remotely from the advices, not always reliable, received from home. For, to take a familiar example, the brightest prospects were held out by many, and were doubtless concurred in by Fred. Huth & Co., of an enormous demand in the Russian market. The estimated consumption was to have been at (say) from twenty-five to thirty two millions of pounds, and with such a prospect shippers might well feel justified in going extensively into the tea market. None ought to have been better acquainted than the home houses with the facts, that since permission was granted two years ago to import tea into Russia by sea, the trade had been regularly overdone, and the Russian warehouses choked with tea which there was no chance of moving. That the obvious deduction was not drawn weighs more heavily on the European houses than on their contemporaries in China. That in some houses the juniors are allowed to trade upon their own account, and thus gain a certain advantage from the credit of their principals is beyond a doubt. The system is in our opinion not without its faults, although our correspondent elaborately justifies it. A practice which obtains in other establishments of giving the tea-taster a direct interest in each chop shipped, to the amount of fifteen, twenty, or twenty five per cent, or up to the amount of salary earned, seems perfectly unobjectionable, and secures all the advantages which to our correspondent appear so important. It will probably become a question whether the system which is now generally followed will not be modified, so as to give the juniors a competent interest in the business of their principals, without involving the necessary evils of independent trading, but, for the reasons given above, we consider that, whatever unfortunate effects have followed from the private speculation of tea tasters, the home houses have to ascribe them to the action taken by themselves. The subject of public sales without reserve is fully commented on by our correspondent, and as our object is not to criticise Messrs. Huth and Co's Circular we leave that question in his hands.

It should be remembered that the extremely unsatisfactory state of Russian and American exchange has not been without its influence. Russian exchange has for the past year been from twenty-five to thirty per cent against remittance, and American from fifty to sixty per cent. This is but another element in the cloud which has fallen upon the tea trade, but it is in itself sufficient to account for the ineligibility of the Russian and American markets. Taking into consideration the condition of the tea trade at present, (a condition which cannot be better exemplified than by stating that at a late public sale a break of tea, costing about 2s. 0d. in China, and for which, seven or eight months before 1s. 10d. had been refused, was sold for 11½d.) we can but re-echo the desire expressed by Fred. Huth and Co. that "the next few years may witness an altered and much improved state of things."

Whenever a foreign writer shall undertake the task of chronicling the principal events that have marked British intercourse with the Chinese, he will find a record of the contemporaneous revolts among the natives themselves, a necessary ingredient in his narrative. Our policy has been so largely influenced by the existence of those disturbances, and has in turn so powerfully affected the current of events in China itself, that any narrative of the one would be incomplete without a correlative history of the other. The degree of influence which our wars may have had in weakening the hands of the government and thus encouraging rebellion; and again, when the Taeping rebellion had gained head in Kiang-nan, the wisdom of the aid we lent the Imperialists to suppress it, will have to be dispassionately considered without favor or affection for either rebels or Imperialists. The statement by partisans of the former that their approach was the signal for emancipation from mandarin thraldom, for the encouragement of trade, and the general promotion of the interests of the inhabitants, will be sifted as carefully as the assertions by those holding opposite opinions, that the rebel armies carried desolation and death in their train, and that the object of their every movement was plunder and rapine. The grave difficulty will be to arrive at a just conclusion. Opinions so opposite, assertions so conflicting, have been so boldly published and emphatically asseverated, that to decide in favour of one or other will be a task requiring no ordinary degree of penetration and self-confidence. An examination of contemporary journals will only serve to render the contradictions more hopelessly confusing; and equally conflicting evidence will be found in the pages of contemporary foreign literature. One thing only is clearly established, that ineffable misery to peaceful inhabitants has resulted from the rebellion, by whichsoever of the contending parties it was wrought. The silk districts have been desolated, whether by the rebels during their occupation or by the Imperialists in their advance; the cities of Kiangnan have been laid in ruins, whether by the promoters of a new or the upholders of the old regime; and the population has been decimated, whether by their assailants or their protectors. As in most similar cases, the truth will probably be found somewhere between the two extremes; and while either party will be relieved from the accusation of being exceptionally fiends incarnate, neither will bear away the palm of immaculate philanthropy. Chinese records will probably aid more than foreign in the compilation of an impartial history of the various revolts that have lately been, and still are shaking the foundations of the reigning dynasty, and amongst these, the narrative by the Chung-wang which was published in the columns of this paper, will hold a prominent place. It is written with a terseness and straightforwardness rare in oriental composition, and gives a clear and connected history of the Taeping rebellion, from its first commencement by a small body of enthusiasts, till its extinction as a quasi revolutionary empire at the capture of Nanking. It will be well if an Imperialist historian be forthcoming who will give an equally unimpassioned account, showing the Imperialist side of the question. Instead of, as is usually the case with eastern writers, a few grains of corn being nearly hidden amid a cloud of chaff, the record is so brief and concise that we are led to regret the absence of further detail. In ten lines, the Chung-wang takes his readers from Wuchang to Nanking, and records the capture of half a dozen important cities on the march.

> "In one assault we took Hanyang and Hankow, and then laid siege to Wuchang, which we captured by undermining the walls. The attack on Wuchang lasted twenty days before it was successful. After we had taken the city we did not garrison it, but left immediately for Yanglo. We stormed Huangchow, obtained possession of Chan-shui, Chan-chow and Kiukiang, and by combined naval and military movement attacked and carried the Nganhui capital. Nganking, however, was not held, but the troops went on straight to Kiangnan and invested Nanking on every side. After seven days, the E fêng-gate was blown up and we effected an entrance through the breach."

According to the Chung-wang, new laws were made and every requisite step taken to establish order; but either the measures must have lamentably failed, or the repeated sieges to which Nanking was subsequently subjected, completely neutralised their good effect. For the state of the city, when it was retaken last summer, sufficiently betokened that law and order had prevailed only in so far that there were few to disturb the prevailing desolation. The blame for this result will of course be attributed by rebel sympathisers to those who rendered nugatory the Tien-wang's good intentions. The Imperialists should have left him in peace to try the effect of the rules and regulations he had inaugurated. If they took steps which interfered with these, the rebels were not to blame.

For the ruin of Hangchow, again, the Imperialists are unequivocally blamed. The very success of the strategic movement in which the capture of this city was a principal feature, and which resulted in the relief of Nanking at a time when it was reduced to the last extremity, is attributed by the Chung-wang in a great measure to the rapacity of the Imperialists. So soon as, by assaulting Hangchow, the desired object of drawing off a portion of the besieging army from Nanking had been attained, the rebel general evacuated it and hasted back to attack the remainder of the besieging force before their comrades could return; and 'the predatory nature of Chang-yu-liang's troops, coupled with the wealth afforded by Hangchow,' deterred the latter from pursuing, and enabled him to carry out his object. The rebels, then, had left Hangchow as they found it, while the Imperialists neglected their own interests to loot it as soon as it fell into their hands. The same accusation is brought against the army during its retreat from Nanking; when it 'plundered and robbed the people to such an extent that they were much incensed;' and the result of this misconduct was that when the Chung-wang advanced against Soochow, the people dwelling near the Chang gate came out to welcome him, and covered their shops with placards expressing a wish for the 'complete extermination of the Imperialist troops, in consequence of their having committed such depredations on the populace.' Certainly it is strange that the feeling of another portion of the populace should have been so different. For the Chung-wang tells us that after the city had fallen into his hands, he did his best to get the people to return, 'but they were implacable and refused to listen.' We leave the contradiction to be cleared up by the light of the Imperialist version of the story. This will probably tell us that the city was given up against the wish of the inhabitants and by the treachery of the troops, and that the rebels on their entry spared neither age nor sex. Until, however, this new history shall have been published, the Chung-wang's autobiography stands alone as a complete and concise narrative of the rise, progress and fall of the Taeping dynasty.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

During the past week the weather has been changeable, rain having fallen on three days. The temperature has decreased slightly; the mean range of the thermometer being, maximum by day 78°, minimum by night 62°, against maximum 81°, minimum 67°, the register during the previous week. Few events of interest have occurred in the settlements at Shanghai, but we are in receipt of more interesting intelligence from the riverine ports and the interior. On the 17th instant, M. and Mdme. Simonsen gave another concert at the Lyceum Theatre, at the reduced charge of $3. The consequence was that a full audience was present, and thus afforded such encouragement that another concert is advertised for this evening, when we have no doubt M. Simonsen will have no cause to complain of illiberality on the part of the Shanghai public. The first board meeting of the new Municipal Council was held on the 1st instant, when the previous Council formally retired, and Mr. Keswick was unanimously elected chairman by the present members. It is thought probable that the Battalion of Royal Marines now serving in Japan, may return to England in H. B. M. S. *Conqueror*, if Admiral King considers that they may safely be spared from the China station. General Guy intends to reside in Japan during the summer. He was to have left Hongkong on the 17th instant, per H. M. S. *Adventure*.

By recent advices from Kiukiang we learn that a meeting was held at the British Consulate on the 10th instant, for the purpose of organising a Volunteer Corps. The measure was warmly supported by the foreign residents, and thirty-six members were enrolled. Mr. White, late of the S. V. C., was elected Captain, and Mr. Paterson Lieutenant. The rebels are at a distance of 180 *li* from the foreign concession and it is feared may make an attack. They are composed of a large body of braves who, on account of irregularity in the payment of their wages, mutinied, and now declare their intention of effecting a junction with the insurgents in the Fuhkien province. Their former Commander, Sung-ta-jên, has given himself up to the authorities at Wu-chang, to be dealt with as they may deem fit. The Chinese have taken the precaution of chartering several junks, to be in readiness for a speedy flight, should such a course become necessary.

We learn that the insurgents in the Shantung province have recently sustained a severe defeat at the hand of Sêng-wang, at a place near Hsin-yang-chow, on the borders of the Honan and Shantung provinces. This occurred after the Mongol prince had effected a coalition with some Chinese and Manchu generals. It is stated that another rebellion is being organised in Shantung by some of the adherents of Mao Pei-lin. From an Imperial Edict dated May the 5th, we find that Tsêng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang have been ordered to the relief of Huei-an in Kiangpeh, which place, although not in the hands of the insurgents, is open to an attack, as a town within thirty miles of it has been occupied. Several other generals have been ordered in the same direction, and large fleets of gun-boats will also be dispatched.

Our Peking correspondent informs us that the triennial examinations for the degree of Chin-tzu took place on the 3rd ultimo. We are not yet in receipt of the names of the successful competitors, but it is asserted on native authority that two Shanghai men are among the number.

The steamer *Oriflamme* arrived in the river on the 15th inst., bringing the *Straits Times Extra* of the 1st May. The latter contained telegraphic intelligence from London to the 11th ultimo, and announced the loss of Richmond and Petersburg by the Confederates.

PEKING.

A correspondent at Peking informs us that matters remain perfectly quiet, but that while no open attempt has been made to reinstate the Prince of Kung, he is gradually regaining his former position. The triennial examinations for the degree of Chin-tzu (D C.L.) took place on April 3rd, and the lists appeared on Monday, the 8th inst. We have not received a copy, but we hear from native report that two Shanghai men are among the fortunate competitors. The following were the themes selected for composition.

孝慈則忠舉善而教不能則勸

Let him be filial and kind to all, then they will be faithful to him. Let him advance the good and teach the incompetent, then they will eagerly seek to be virtuous.

This passage occurs in the 20th chapter of the 2nd book of the Analects, and is the answer given by Confucius in reply to the following question:—

Ke-kang asked how to cause the people to reverence their ruler, to be faithful to him, and to urge themselves to virtue.

In speaking of the excellencies of Shun, Confucius (Analects 17. 2) thus sums up:—

Having such great virtue, it could not but be that he should obtain the throne, that he should obtain those riches, that he should obtain his fame, *that he should attain to his long life.*

The clause printed in italics (必得其壽) forms the subject of the second essay. Lastly, Mencius, in the book styled after King Huei of Liang (Book I. 1), when consulted by that monarch as to the rules which should be adopted by a perfect government, replied:—

不違農時穀不可勝食也

If the seasons of husbandry be not interfered with, the grain will be more than can be eaten.

This is the subject of the third and last essay; and thus it will be seen that the candidates for literary honors are required to prove their acquaintance with the principles which lie at the root of every well established and popular government.

F. HUTH & CO.—THE TEA TRADE—AND THE MERCHANTS OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—A circular from the well-known house of F. Huth & Co. came from London by the last Mail, which has attracted more attention from parties best capable of judging of its merits than most such documents deserve; indeed it is perhaps fortunate that such circulars rarely come before us, as generally they either herald or record commercial disaster—are the beacons which warn of danger, or the record, which, while chronicling disaster, at the same time attempt to explain how the rock might have been safely passed or how future navigators should steer a different course.

It does not often happen that it is the duty or the policy of merchants in this part of the world to comment publicly upon commercial operations, but the exception proves the rule, and although outside criticism is never of that weight in a provincial town as it is in a capital city, I think the document in question, the points which it seeks to establish, and the disastrous state of things which has called from the quietude of a small-counting house in Mincing Lane, a Circular which will be read in a great many more towns than even the old and well-established house from which it emanates has clients, are so important that I hesitate not to attempt a free comment upon it—for it comes from a source not entirely disinterested in the matter of Tea.

The circular alluded to, apart from its mere commercial and statistical intelligence, attempts to expose the evil which necessarily arises to those who endeavour to override the saying which ancient writers do relate, that no man can safely serve two masters, and, secondly, to analyse the formation (the constitution indeed) of China houses, which so utterly and signally fails, which shews that the writer in all parts of his material does not go deeply beneath the surface—that he is only an amateur fifer, and though he plays well upon his pipe, he is by no means a professional hand. There is a third point which is most important, and which I shall allude to at the conclusion of this letter.

The point to which the writer most strongly directs the attention of the reader is the existence of the "merchant brokers" who get their one per cent. for granting the credit, their two and a half per cent. for merchant's commission, and their ordinary brokerage of one per cent, which, when sold to a dealer, is increased by their receipt from him of another half per cent. At the first blush it does appear hard that constituent A. should have his Teas placed in the hands of men who are both agents and tea-brokers, and, however well their gigantic business may be conducted, there will naturally and necessarily be a desire to sell first the Teas against which their liabilities exist, rather than those Teas which they sell for the merchant, and in which they have no further interest than their commission of one per cent. and their credit as faithful agents.

It might be well were such a system *effectually* checked, but in the present state of trade, which makes London the centre and focus of the commerce and exchange of the universe, it would be fighting with the air to attempt successfully to grapple with and change the system which they condemn. A merchant knows that his broker is engaged in both kinds of business, but while on the one hand, the merchant may believe that the broker will endeavour to sell first the Tea which comes to his consignment direct, he also knows that the selling-office of the merchant broker is a place where his Tea is seen by fifty buyers, which but ten might see if placed in the hands of smaller men. He thinks so whether it be the fact or not, and he is content to take the thing as it stands, for he well knows that under a fairly supplied market, instead of as now, a market overstocked, there would be but one seller instead of the many, if a different system prevailed. This leads to the only practical conclusion we can cull from these premises—that it is the superabundant supply, and not the *modus operandi* of its quittance, which has made second-hand Tea as disastrous to its buyer, as first-hand Tea has been to the importer; and which was probably bought by London agents, without immediate principals to place it with either in London or on the Continent, and which must be sold at the best price it will fetch, or paid for at the expiration of the prompt and held till happier or more propitious times.

Have F. Huth & Co., in their desire to buy cheaply, become saddled with stocks of which their Hamburg and Russian friends wont ease them, and now pour out their vials of wrath upon the heads of the dual Houses whom they denominate Merchant Brokers, and from whom probably they bought the Tea?

I should like, were I a Q. C., to ask this question solemnly in a Court of Conscience. The face of the witness would be a study and his reply a warning, I calculate.

But there is another point brought prominently forward. It is the attempt in this Circular to cavil with the mode in which China Merchants see fit to recompense the members of their staff for the services received at their hands. Is this a matter with which F. Huth & Co. have anything to do? If it be not is it not an act of grave impertinence to make so personal a subject a question for animadversion and remark in the pages of a Mercantile circular? Let us resume. They should receive a salary, writes the House of F. Huth & Co., they should not be allowed to trade, their stipend should be raised but not their status. The idea is completely and exquisitely Teutonic in all its parts. To sour-kraut and sausages your position has condemned you, to sour-kraut and sausages, organic disagreements notwithstanding, you shall continue wedded without benefit of divorce, but with an occasional flirtation with a glass of light wine (very light), which your increased stipend warrants and would enable you to command.

Such is not the system, such cannot be the mode by which China Houses can be constructed. A merchant when seeking men to fill his staff, desires those who from particular and special can become general, those who from their skill as accountants become capable of grasping the subtleties and principles of Exchange, others who, from a special knowledge of Tea or Silk, become from other collateral knowledge capable of advising when to go in, when to keep out of those staples, and who test their faith in their judgment by taking ventures for their own behoof and benefit of the same kind as those in which their prior, or prior's clients, have been interested. Such a man after years of work becomes a man of some means, sometimes of considerable means, he is admitted a partner, and he puts his savings, as his portion of the capital of the House, to its general uses, and his prior has not only the advantage which his previous experience brings, but his money, certainly as dear to the Junior, in the light "of his little all," as it is valuable to the Senior, as part of a whole, upon the broad principle of Insurance, that together they sink or swim, and in the furtherance of interests so amalgamated the capital of the Junior is as to that of the Senior but another illustration of the widow's mite to the great donor.

It may be the Teutonic mode of continuing a house of business in German Europe, or where Germans thrive under the absence of watery seltzer, and upon wholesome food served with the salt of English Institutions. Fortunately it is not so in China. Subalterns here, when found worthy, rise from the ranks, and it is this energy, this life thus fused into the commercial veins, which has covered this flatty swamp with palaces, crowded the river with ships from all nations, and lined its banks with the smoke and sweat and noise of hardy busy life.

There is one more point I would allude to in which F. Huth & Co. enunciate doctrines as to a merchant quitting his Tea, which shews the interested writer. They advocate Public Sales without reserve, pure and simple, which is another phrase for giving away your own, or what is morally worse, another's property, not selling it; a system which would enable F. Huth & Co., or any other good and sufficient house, to make advantageous purchases for themselves and friends.

Everybody knows that it is to the advantage of a merchant in England whose business is Continental to purchase his Tea in such a mode, for any one who knows anything of the Tea trade is perfectly aware, that the London wholesale Dealers will not compete largely in such sales, that is, in ordinary and accustomed states of the trade, of which lists are sent round the country, with the marks and prices of every break so sold; and cheaply as such tea would be bought, the profit the buyer could obtain would be a commission of ½ or 1d per lb, and unless it were re-packed or sold over the counter, his time, judgment, and travelling expenses could not be covered. No! in ordinary positions of tea importations it is well known that dealers will give more money for what they really want to buy by private contract, than by public sale. Teas without the legitimate action of those to whom they belong, and put up as a matter of rule without reserve, would be bought alone by the London retailers, and houses with capital like F. Huth & Co. who would export or retail them in Mincing Lane, as opportunity should offer, while the interest of the importers would be advisedly and entirely set aside.

Without doubt too great a desire on this side has been evinced to purchase tea, and too little weight paid to the supply and demand principle, while the proper difference so far as purchasing price is concerned which should exist between No. 1 and No. 2, has been *altogether ignored.* A traveller or sojourner finds it requires a tael in Shanghai to purchase the equivalent of a shilling's worth of London creature comforts, and when obtained they are neither so ruddy nor so tender, I speak of chops and steaks. The dealers in London very wisely make the same difference in the price which they pay for the ripe full and tender leaf of the true No. 1, and the thin hungry old maidish leaf of No. 2. Recollect in future, then, ye army of Tea Tasters, this fact, when the cups of season 1865-66 are before you.

I do not believe that Teas are deteriorating more than usual. Tea for so many years has been plucked before it is ripe that the keeping and lasting qualities have long ago become extinct, the endeavour to obtain early arrival necessarily injures all the subsequent gathering, and notwithstanding this I boldly adventure the opinion that Teas now in England forming part of 100 millions of stock and called "sour," would with a stock of 50 millions be called "little on Pekoe flavor." At all events such are the opinions founded on the previous experience of an old Mincing Laner and an ex-Tea Taster, who is,

Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. C. B.

THE PAST TEA SEASON.

(*Economist*).

As regards tea, we have again to report, in 1864, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs as far as *importers* are concerned. The stock at the beginning of the year was a very full one, whilst the arrivals have been nearly, if not quite, equal to our deliveries; the consequence has been *that our market has been over-supplied, and there has been a constant pressure to sell.* The trade have been very cautious buyers throughout, whilst in rare instances has there been any relief from speculation, *and the result has been a very serious loss to importers.* Notwithstanding this, and the adverse accounts sent out from this side to China, more eagerness has been displayed this season in hurrying forward teas than has ever been known before,—the total of export for the first six months of the season reaching 90,000,000 lbs., and at prices which must again entail heavy losses. As long as this system of *hurrying forward shipments early in the season goes on,* we fear there is no hope for any rally in our markets, as the trade will not hold the stocks they used to do, finding their advantage in moderate holding, owing to the rapidity with which they can renew their supplies. *Thus the onus of holding the stock is thrown mainly on importers,* who, to compensate themselves, should look to a low range of prices in China, it being very difficult to get speculators into the market, as it is often found that, owing to its hurried preparation for an early market in China, tea loses its quality by keeping, and that thus any advance in the market is lost by the deterioration which has taken place in the article.

The home trade *shows a steady increase in the consumption,* although not to the extent we had hoped during the early part of the year, the increase, which was 2,471,830 lbs. for the first six months, only amounting to 3,250,000 lbs. for the year. This falling off may perhaps be attributed less to increased consumption, than to the trade, owing to the very high rate of money, reducing their duty-paid stocks to the lowest point possible. Taken throughout, the year has been a difficult one to the trade; the supplies have generally been in excess of the demand, and there has been *a steady but gradual decline throughout* in all but fine to finest kinds,—the only exception being some speculative purchases at the end of May and beginning of June, which ended very disastrously, showing in many cases 4d to 5d. per lb. loss. It is now evident that, owing to the comparatively low rate of duty, the bulk of the consumption is running on good and fine teas, from 1s. 8d. per lb. upwards, and this should be borne in mind in purchases for this market, as in future we expect to see a wide difference in price between common to fair and good to fine sorts, the former being likely to prove in over supply, whilst the latter will scarcely meet the requirements of the trade. The system of public sales without reserve has been carried on to a large extent this year, it being difficult to quit certain classes of tea by private contract.

The *export trade* shows a very fair increase upon last year, amounting to 1,550,000 lbs. In addition to a steady increase to most parts of the world, a great stimulus was given in the early months to exports to America, owing to the anxiety of shippers to get their goods there before the increased duty should be imposed; but the shipments did not in many cases turn out profitably, and in some instances they were returned to the country. During the autumn months, there have been scarcely any fine teas shipped to Russia, other than those in transit, bought in China for that market, chiefly owing to the adverse state of the exchanges; but exporters have relieved us of large parcels of common to fair black leaf Congous, for which there is scarcely any demand for home consumption, and, on the whole, we may consider the export trade for the year satisfactory.

The statistics for the United Kingdom show a considerable decrease in *imports,* the total being 122,687,000 lbs. against 136,123,500 lbs. last year. The *deliveries* show an increase of 4,800,000 lbs. of which 3,250,000 lbs. is in home consumption, and 1,550,000 lbs. in export, the total being 116,800,000 lbs. against 112,000,000 lbs. The stock we estimate at 93,003,000 lbs, against 89,184,000 lbs., and the quantity afloat at 44,577,000 lbs, against 41,500,000 lbs. last year.

Indian teas continue to be in great favour with the trade, owing to the great inferiority of the China crop, and the fine, strong, pungent kinds have sold dearer than ever, whilst the common, weak, and sour kinds have been generally difficult of sale, not being good enough for the purposes of admixture for which they are mostly used. It is quite evident that, if proper care in the cultivation and cure of Indian tea is taken, the result will prove a great success to all interested, as it only requires the superior strength and quality to be maintained to ensure a ready sale at remunerative prices.

Japan teas, as long as the demand for America lasted, sold very readily at full prices, but they do not meet with favour from the home trade, and since the export to America has ceased, they have been very difficult of sale. We fear that, unless they can be made to assimilate more to China teas, either black or green, they will be always uncertain for sale, as they are entirely dependant upon the American demand, which, in the present position of affairs, is liable to great fluctuation. The coloured kinds, early in the year, realised extreme prices.

Prices of Tea in Bond.

	Jan. 7, 1865.	Jan. 8, 1864.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Congou—ordinary to good ordinary, with leaf	0 8 a 0 10	— 0 8½ a 0 11½
Broken leaf and dusty	0 7½ a 0 9½	— 0 7½ a 0 10½
Fair to good common	0 10½ a 1 0	— 0 11 a 1 0½
Pouchong—common to good (nominal)	0 8 a 1 0	— 0 8 a 1 0
Ning Yong and Oolong—common to fair	0 11 a 1 1	— 0 11 a 1 0
Good to fine	1 2 a 2 4	— 1 1 a 2 0
Souchong—common to fair	0 11 a 1 0	— 1 1 a 1 4
Good to fine	1 1 a 1 6	— 1 6 a 1 11
Finest	1 8 a 2 6	— 2 0 a 2 8
Flowery Pekoe—Common to good	0 9 a 1 2	— 1 1 a 1 4
Fine	1 3 a 1 10	— 1 6 a 1 10
Superfine (nominal)	2 0 a 3 6	— 2 2 a 3 6
Orange Pekoe—Common to fine	0 9 a 1 3	— 0 9 a 1 3
Hyson Skin—common to fine	0 7 a 1 0	— 0 9 a 1 2
Hyson—Common to fair	1 6 a 2 1	— 1 8 a 2 0
Good to fine	2 3 a 2 8	— 2 1 a 2 6
Superfine	2 10 a 4 0	— 2 8 a 3 6
Young Hyson—Good to fine	1 10 a 2 7	— 2 0 a 2 8
Common to fair	1 1 a 1 8	— 0 11 a 1 10
Common to good (Canton make)	0 8 a 1 3	— 0 6½ a 0 9.

THE PAST SILK SEASON.

(*Ibid.*)

We beg to hand our annual statement of stock, import, and deliveries of silk. You will find, in China silk; a diminished import of 17,400 bales, and a diminished delivery of 9,300 bales; in Japan silk, a diminished import of 13,000 bales, and a diminished delivery of 1,300 bales; in Canton silk, a diminished import of 1,000 bales, and a diminished delivery of 1,450 bales; in Chinese thrown silk, a diminished import of 350 bales, and a diminished delivery of 400 bales; in Bengal silk, an increased import of 210 bales, and an increased delivery of 6,000 bales; in Persian silk, an increased import of 900 ballots, and an increased delivery of 120 ballots; in Brutia silk, the imports and delivery same as last year; in Italian silk, a diminished import of 500 bales, and delivery same as last year. Our figures include 1,700 bales China and Japan only now coming into the warehouse, and still they show, as compared with last year, a diminution in the imports and stock, of 40 and 45 per cent. respectively, and in the consumption, of 12 per cent. A most miserable exhibition, being an import scarcely more than one-half of our largest years, making it no matter for surprise that prices should be 20 per cent. in excess of last year. And withal such a disappointment, coming at a moment when our manufacturers were just emerging from a long depression—*four years unprofitable trading*—and when there was all fair ground for hoping for further progressive improvement in the European crops, and also some recovery from the already small import of China silk. So universal, indeed, was the opinion of almost all concerned in the growth of silk in Europe as to the continued improvement, or at the worst in the maintenance of the point they had reached in the previous year, that it was not till the very last days in May that any serious doubts were made known up to that time that there was uninterrupted pressure upon the market, holders selling anxiously, not only the produce of the last crop, but also all that remained of previous years, so that all were found more or less with exhausted stocks. The whole thing came upon us like a thunder-clap, too general to be ignored, but too surprising to be readily believed; still, prices immediately responded, first 5 to 7½ per cent., then 10 per cent., and then with a little hesitation 15 per cent., and in the early days of September, with the arrival of new silk from China, an advance of 20 per cent. was established, and there, with occasional fluctuation of feeling more than of prices, we have remained. We begin the year with a very firm, we might say buoyant, market at the highest range of prices known since 1857. As is usual in such cases, there cannot be traced any cause for apprehending change; but it is a dizzy height, and the chapter of accidents is more or less largely against a high range. The greatest possible efforts are being made to remedy the sad malady in Europe. Mysterious and incomprehensible as it was in its origin so it remains, but as it came so it may pass away. The attempt to introduce seed from Japan, tried only to a small extent the last three years, and partially successful, is this year being pushed on on a much more extensive scale, and thus far with strong ground for hope of a successful issue. Although, after all, it will form but a comparatively small item in the total production of Europe, still it will be an item, and in such cases the smallest item is important, and success stimulates further and more earnest endeavours. From China, also, we may reasonably hope for increased supplies. The unhappy conflicts so long raging in the silk-producing districts have ceased, and the population are said to be returning to their old quarters, and we may fairly expect they will resume an occupation so profitable as the growth of silk. So that, miserable as is the present position of the silk manufacturer, both home and foreign, for sad experience has shown that he cannot live at these prices, brighter days may fairly be expected; for the present, those only profit who have shown a courage which their less venturesome brethren were induced to look upon as rashness.

The retrospect of the year cannot be altogether unsatisfactory, for although the rise in prices was too rapid, and the long depression of trade too real for consumers to be other than very reluctant buyers, they cannot have failed to profit, to some extent, upon their stocks, and in the first five months of the year the moderate range of prices must have enabled them to obtain a living profit, except that the universal expectation of large supplies had made them always anxious sellers. The importation of foreign goods has not increased; indeed, in many cases, our manufacturers no longer fear foreign competition, but the export of raw silk continues the same as last year, so that the whole diminution in the deliveries has been in the home consumption, which had already reached an uncomfortably low point. Importers, too, have, we fear, done no great things. In all the early part of the year it was a question of more or less loss to them, and as with consumers, the rise in the countries of production was too rapid, and the number of eager buyers too great, to allow of any great operations for profit. The one bright feature of the year, but that only affects a comparatively small class, is the altered position of Bengal silk; not only has it participated fully in the general improvement in prices, but it has entered far more largely into consumption. Thanks to the scarcity of other silk, the deliveries show an increase of 50 per cent., and stock, which had long been more than a year's consumption, is now comparatively light.

Details of different descriptions affecting separate interests will be found in the annexed table, but the result of the comparison shows — A decrease in the total imports of 3,084,784 lbs., or 25 per cent.; a diminished consumption of 583,531 lbs., or 8 per cent.; and a decrease in the stocks of 1,913,959 lbs., or 44 per cent, with a considerably higher range of prices.

The export of raw and thrown silk again shows a falling off of 140,000 lbs. as compared with 1863.

These figures, it will be observed, are the smallest seen for some years, but as consumption has to some extent accommodated itself to the reduced supplies, the greatest inconvenience has perhaps been felt from the unsatisfactory assortment and the extreme scarcity of good medium Taysaams, Cantons, and other coarse silk which the trade, to which these sorts are adapted, could have taken freely.

The course of the silk market during 1864 can hardly have been generally satisfactory, manufacturers whose success should always form the basis of the prosperity of a trade, having, it is to be feared, done little good; while, as is always the case in a sluggish market, parcels of goods both at home and abroad have been sacrificed from time to time, either from actual failure or inability to hold.

United Kingdom—Estimated Import, Delivery, and Stock, for the Year 1864, as compared with the Year 1863.
[The 000's at unit end are omitted: thus, 11 is 11,000, and 89,802 is 89,802,000.]

	Import.		Delivery.		Stock.	
	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Bohea	11,	10,	8,	11,	24,	21,
Congou	89,802,	95,563,	82,065,	79,108,	68,553,	60,798,
Pouchong	138,	177,	105,	47,	233,	200,
Caper	45,	17,	25,	8,	141,	121,
Scented Caper	2,004,	3,467,	4,056,	3,546,	2,668,	3,720,
Ning Yong and Oolong	2,102,	3,710,	2,978,	2,141,	1,908,	2,875,
Souchong and Campoi	6,584,	5,426,	5,299,	2,343,	6,434,	5,149,
Bk. Lf. Pekoe & Hung Muey	107,	192,	178,	119,	175,	246,
Flowery Pekoe	334,	847,	735,	771,	1,225,	1,626,
Orange Pekoe	120,	233,	164,	81,	208,	312,
Scented Orange Pekoe	3,367,	5,107,	4,676,	4,474,	1,999,	3,308,
Twankay	480,	747,	408,	723,	411,	340,
Hyson Skin	59,	83,	54,	57,	134,	139,
Hyson	1,223,	1,996,	1,298,	1,612,	866,	940,
Young Hyson	4,092,	7,906,	4,681,	8,422,	2,871,	3,460,
Imperial	867,	1,015,	729,	949,	590,	412,
Gunpowder	4,290,	4,846,	3,942,	4,167,	2,962,	2,615,
Sorts, Assam and Japan	6,037,	4,612,	5,396,	3,447,	3,525,	2,844,
Total	122,687,	136,123,	116,848,	112,029,	95,023,	89,185,
Black	111,655,	119,437,	105,607,	96,096,	87,313,	81,264,
Green	11,032,	16,686,	11,241,	15,933,	7,710,	7,919,

	1864.	1863.
	lbs.	lbs.
Total delivered	116,848,	112,029,
Exported	28,457,	26,909,
Home consumption	88,391,	85,120,

Annexed is the annual table of statistics of raw and thrown silk during the year 1864, compared with those of 1863.

Descriptions.	Imports.		Consumption, including Export.		Stock, Dec. 31.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
China—Tsatlee	3,085,500	1,965,540	2,508,792	2,714,016	1,087,692	909,216
Taysaam	1,075,050	487,152	1,668,822	525,972	243,780	201,960
Canton	234,080	112,800	352,550	230,890	156,530	38,500
Chin Chew	6,936	1,734	10,812	1,734	none.	none.
Sechuen	21,420	15,606	18,666	18,462	6,324	3,468
Thrown	42,000	1,120	152,656	118,720	133,392	15,792
Japan	2,293,920	1,170,300	1,782,450	1,760,000	936,800	327,100
Bengal	1,107,630	1,147,620	883,880	1,337,190	957,300	767,790
Korat	none.	none.	33,000	3,604	4,000	300
Skin silk	none.	none.	5,844	1,938	1,938	none.
Patent Brutia	15,575	19,950	11,375	20,300	10,150	9,800
Persian	179,400	255,615	262,050	267,450	45,900	34,125
Italian—Raw White Novi	496,770	374,970	478,500	399,620	49,300	24,650
Thrown	129,920	100,020	82,070	144,420	78,960	30,450
Total	8,088,231	5,053,147	8,250,937	7,567,406	4,307,116	2,393,157

Descriptions.	Extreme Prices during 1863.	Extreme Prices during 1864.	Prices, Jan. 1, 1864.	Prices, Jan. 1, 1865.
	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d	s d s d
China—Tsatlee	18 6 @ 26 0	18 0 @ 27 0	19 0 @ 24 0	23 0 @ 27 0
Taysaam	15 0 22 0	17 0 24 0	17 0 21 0	18 0 24 3
Canton	8 0 18 0	12 0 21 0	12 0 18 0	18 0 22 0
Chin Chew	6 0 8 0	10 0 12 0	7 0 8 0	10 0 12 0
Sechuen	10 6 19 0	18 0 21 6	14 0 19 0	21 0 22 0
Thrown	15 6 21 0	15 6 23 6	15 6 21 0	20 0 24 6
Japan	13 0 27 0	18 0 28 0	18 0 24 0	18 0 28 6
Bengal	9 6 23 0	11 0 25 0	10 0 21 0	16 0 25 0
Korat	4 6 6 3	none.	6 0 6 6	none.
Skin silk	2 0 2 9	none.	2 6 —	none.
Patent Brutia	27 0 35 0	27 0 36 6	27 0 31 0	34 0 36 6
Persian	9 0 17 0	12 0 20 0	12 0 17 0	17 0 20 0
Italian—Raw	23 0 31 6	23 0 34 0	25 6 28 0	31 0 34 0
White Novi	30 0 40 0	30 0 40 0	30 0 35 0	36 0 48 0
Thrown	27 0 38 0	25 0 40 0	27 6 32 0	34 0 40 0

‚ Average net weight of a bale of Bengal, 150 lbs.; small, 106 lbs.—China raw, 102 lbs.—Chinese thrown, 112 lbs.—Canton, 110 lbs.—Japan, 100 lbs.—Patent Brutia, 175 lbs.—Italian, 290 lbs.—and a ballot of Persian, 75 lbs.

BANKS.

THE
Oriental Bank Corporation.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 30TH AUGUST, 1851.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,260,000.
RESERVED FUND, £252,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., *Chairman.*
William Scott Binny, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
James Blyth, Esq.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
William Walter Cargill, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, *Chief Manager.*
Patrick Campbell, *Sub-Manager.*

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
R. DUNDAS CAY, 23, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

HEAD OFFICE- THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Banking.

THE Corporation receive money on Deposit, re-payable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

They also receive money on Fixed Deposit, re-payable at Twelve Months Notice, upon which interest at Five per cent per annum is allowed.

They discount Bills and Notes payable in Shanghai, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they make advances upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months' sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Hongkong, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Agent

H. J. STEWART,
Manager.
tf 490 Shanghai, 9th March, 1865.

FOR SALE.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S Colloquial Japanese or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's Analytical Reader, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Edkins' Mandarin Grammar—a Grammar of the Chinese Colloquial Language commonly called the Mandarin Dialect, ...$5.00
Edkins' Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language ....$2.00.
Culbertson's China or Darkness in the Flowery Land, ...$1 00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...$3 00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.
27ju-65 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
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Protests, English and American.
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Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declarating of Ownership.
Ship's Wages List.

THE
SHANGHAI ALMANAC For 1865,
Is now ready for delivery at this Office.
N. C. Herald Office.
Shanghai, March 6th, 1865.

ENGLISH & CHINESE CALENDAR,
AND
MAIL CARD FOR 1865.
May be had at this Office.
N.-C. Herald Office, January 18th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEOEIDON.
Patent, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.
13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

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(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and addresses upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar, in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Patés, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings à la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.
22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

CURES OF CONSUMPTION
BY
DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed; and the patients, having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.—J. Mowson, 13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all hemists.
tf (2) 532 October 22d, 1864.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISERS are particularly requested to send in Circulars Notices, Advertisements, &c., intended for the morning issue, as early on the Afternoon or Evening of the preceding day, as is possible.

Much delay and inconvenience would be avoided if all communications on business were addressed to *The North-China Herald Office*, and not to individuals by name.

As the Settlement has become so extensive, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock A.M.
tf *Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1863.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Established 1814.
SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,
SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES BY APPOINTMENT.
MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*
AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.
Inventors and Manufacturers of
THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP,
Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,
By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton, London; Published by the Proprietors,

THURSTON & Co.
1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.
G. H. HARRINGTON & Co.,
NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYRS,
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LONDON, E.C.
CONTRACT FOR BUILDING
Every Description of Vessel *adapted to Sea or River Navigation.*
PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES.
Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in CHINA, &c.
23sep 583 March 25th, 1865.

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PEPSINE

T. MORSON AND SON, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine, and all Granular Preparations, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,
19 *and* 46, *Southampton Row London.*
⁂ Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.
14ja-66 490

CAUTION!

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS FOR INDIA ELLWOOD AND SONS LONDON To protect the Head from the heat of the Sun

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS.—CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in which Ellwood and another of No. 24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, refused the Defendants application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants: We, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by Suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hats," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior Infringers.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.
Grane, Son, and Fesenmeyer,
23, Bedford-row,
Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte-street, Southwark, Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark,
Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats,

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Son's, or the seller's name in the shield.
10sep-65 490

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
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TRADE MARK—B & B

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, **FREE F ALL CHARGE**, upon application.

⁂ As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.
t-a-m—6ja-66 565

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on
SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, RIBBONS, &c.,
IN TEN MINUTES,
By the use of
JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.
Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.
These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to
FEATHERS, FIBRES, GRASSES, SEAWEED, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, WILLOW SHAVINGS, PAPER,
Also for
TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOR ILLUMINATING.
May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.
Wholesale Depot: 19, Coleman Street,
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TUPPER & Co's
CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,
FOR
Roofs, Sheds, Churches, Out-Buildings, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked.—

"**TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,**
"61*a*, *Moorgate Street, London;*
"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61*a*. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*
⁂ Catalogues forwarded on application.

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Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.
o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.
Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGE
For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.
ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London W. C.
[WHOLESALE ONLY.]
1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

OAKEY & SONS'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER & GLASS CLOTH.
India-Rubber Knife-Boards, &c.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*
8jy 560 Jan. 7th, 1865.

S. CLIFTON,
MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Also,
SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Keangse & Nankin Roads.

FROM this date the Branch of my Business at Yokohama, Japan, will be conducted by Mr. A. McKenzie, who is authorised to sign my name at the above place.

S. CLIFTON
tf 577 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew kun.
Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS,
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大 藥 房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

A. MARKS and Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Yokohama,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

E. & H. T. ANTHOY & CO.,
501, Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.
18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

[illegible]
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," MAY 20, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report.........	....	25812.88	...	...	22.15	2241.27	28076.30	251 21	4212.73	12904.57	4765.95	22.74	1629.08	2531.66	7645.15	33963.09
Cissy,............	May 4	London	601.66	...	..	...	..	601.66	228.58	618.79	1488.97	1223.52	14.82	155.20	304.94	918.03	4952.85
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.........	26414.54	...	...	22.15	2241.27	28677.96	479.79	4831.52	14393.54	5989.47	37.56	1784.28	2836.60	8563.18	38915.94

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	report.........	....	707.54	...	...	...	704.73	1412.97	17 43	...	...	1927.61	...	...	...	...	1945.04
Annette.....	May 8	Hongkong	3.51	...	...	...	...	3.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges...........	„ 9	„	4.03	...	...	...	...	4.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriflamme.......	„ 13	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.22	...	...	...	...	46.22
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs..........	715 08	...	...	...	704.73	1419.81	17.43	...	...	1973.83	...	...	...	..	1991.26

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last	Report.........	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	985.58	847.17	13779.70	2003.59	430.79	1632.81	1985.43	2194.22	23859.29
Abbotsford	May 10	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3200.81	481.43	199.68	306.49	497.19	528.08	5213.68
Ocean Gem	„ 12	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1498.32	300.05	2.74	193.44	235.90	273.13	2505.67
			...	...	...	...	...	...	985.58	847.17	18478.83	2785.07	633.21	2132.74	2718.61	2995.43	31576.64

MONTREAL.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last	Report........	....	244.92	...	...	...	...	244.92	636.00	87.17	6355.54	927.90	...	503.15	1043.24	2251.19	11804.19
Guiding Star,...	May 8	Montreal	80.23	...	...	...	...	80.23	...	...	2355.52	220.90	40.16	212.68	125.97	266.05	3221.28
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			325.15	...	...	...	..	325.15	636.00	87.17	8711.06	1148.80	40.16	715.83	1169.21	2517.24	15025.47

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		JAPAN Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as	per last	Rep rt	1891	1563.19	....		1891	1563.19	161	156.98	3154		......		128	223.79	....	
Aden	May 9	London	57	56.49	....		57	56.49	25	20.95	......		......		...	...	....	
Lalla Rookh...	„ 10	Liverpool	... .		....		....		..	..	....		......		2	2.40	....	
			....		....		....		...	...	... .		......		...	...	....	
			....		....		....		...	...	....		......		...	...	....	
			....		....		....		...	...	....		......		...	...	....	
			1948	1619.68	....		1948	1619 68	186	177.93	3154		......		130	226.19	....	

HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		JAPAN Re-exports		Transhipments		Coarse.		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report	17	13.22	......		17	13.22	......		......		...		......		......	
Aden	Feb. 21	Hongkong	1	80	......		1	80	......		......		...		......		......	
			......		......		......		......		......		...		......		......	
			18	14.02			18	14.02	......		......		...				......	

UNITED STATES.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		JAPAN. Re-exports		Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	......		....		.....		30	23.97	....		..		38	29.06	....	
Ocean Gem	May 12	New York	13	12.55	....		13	12.55	....		....		..		....		....	
			......		....		.....		....		....		..		....		....	
			13	12.55	....		13	12.55	30	23.97	....		..		38	29.06	....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		JAPAN Re-exports		Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	4	5.17	....		4	5.17	....		....		..	..	....		....	
Waratah...	March 11	Foochow	3	2.40	....		3	2.40	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			7	7.57	....		7	7.57	....		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		JAPAN. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons.	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	661	542.28	......		661	542.28	178	188.33	115	....	....		9	18.14		18.80
Ganges,.........	May 9	Marseilles	4	3.20	......		4	3.20	...	...	......	....	.....		41	32.05		....
			...	...	......		...	...	....		....	....	....		....			....
			665	545.48	......		665	545.48	178	188 33	115	....	....		50	50.19		18.30

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Total	
			Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	27	21.60	27	21.60
Ganges	Apr. 29	Bombay	14	18.20	14	18.20
			41	39.80	41	39 80

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			India.			America.			Total.
		Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Tran-shipped	Export	Re-export	Tran-shipped	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		81,822	9,567	629	21,695	290	40,283	898	69	434	168	...	...	...	...	...	161,855
Oriflamme, ...	May 13	...	...	...	...	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035
Tiempo,.....................	... 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Woosung, ...	... 16	2,744	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,108
Thomas Dryden, ...	... 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	882
Glengyle, ...	... 18	...	...	...	1,966	484	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,519
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		87,566	10,931	629	26,661	1,809	40,283	2,051	69	434	168	...	...	...	...	...	170,601

OPIUM.

Opium Return for Week ending May 13th, 1865.

IMPORTED.	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	781	781.00	340	408.00	105	126.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	11	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	6	6.00	6	7.20	...	...	...	...
Total	798	798.00	346	415.20	105	126.00	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	78½	78.50	98	117.27	21	25.20	2	2.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	74	74.00	60	60.00	123	123.00	20	20.00	115	115.00	5	5.00	20	20.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	417.00
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	6	7.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15.60
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25.20	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	37.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76	76.40	60	60.00	123	123.00	20	20.00	136	140.20	10	11.00	42	45.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	475.80

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 12	Hesper	H.M.S.		Boxer	Yokohama	Ap 29		
.. 12	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	May 11		Russell and Co
.. 12	Cadiz	B. str.	334	Browne	Hongkong	.. 8	Mails, &c	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 12	Mermaid	B. bark	461	Gibson	Ningpo	.. 10	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 12	Jennie Douglass	B. ship	1166	Donaldson	C'cutta v N'po	.. 8	Rice	Hogg Brothers
.. 12	Poyang	A. str.	827	Blanchard	Hankow			Olyphant and Co
.. 12	Huquong	A. str.	1343	Simmons	Hankow	May 9	General	Russell and Co
.. 13	British Banner	B. bark	387	Griga	Swatow	Ap 27	Sugar	Order
.. 13	Madge Wildfire	B. ship	842	Murray	Cardiff	May 16	Coals	Trautmann and Co
.. 13	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Hughes	Newchwang	.. 1	Beancake	David Sassoon, Sons &Co
.. 14	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Confucius	Chi str		McCaslin	Cruize			
.. 13	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	May 12	General	DavidSassoon, Sons& Co
.. 14	Satzuma	B. bark	282	Glover	Nagasaki	Ap 26	do	Glover and Co
.. 15	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Barkett	Fuchau		do	P. R. Gamwell
.. 15	Oriflamme	A. str.	1204	Lane	Hongkong	May 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 15	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo			Russell and Co
.. 15	Aureola	A. ship	828	Beasse	Pugets Sound	Mar 23	Lumber	Russell and Co
.. 16	Dumbarton	B. str	954	Vincent	Hongkong	May 7	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 16	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	.. 15		Augustine Heard & Co
.. 16	Ozanam	Fr sh	520	Betaux	Newchwang	.. 6	General	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Tara	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Nagasaki	.. 9	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 16	Elgin	B. str.		Beal	Swatow			Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 16	Deroulede	HIMG-b						
.. 16	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	May 16	General	Russell and Co
.. 1-	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 16	do	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 16	Rona	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	H'kong N'po	.. 16	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 16	Yesso	B. str.	559	Cains	Yokohama	.. 13	do	Dent and Co
.. 16	Australian	B. str.	725	Hamlin	Hongkong	.. 12	do	Dow and Co
.. 16	Fire Queen	B. str.	1133	Johnson	Hankow			Lindsay and Co
.. 17	Eliza Shaw	B. ship	696	Steele	Kanagawa	May 9	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Caproira	B. ship	756	Henderson	Calcutta	Feb 25	Rice	Hogg Brothers
.. 18	Pro-pero	Me sch	114	Sholtz	Swatow	May 4	Sugar	Order
.. 18	Ellen Rodger	B. ship	584	McKinnon	London	Nov 26	General	Gilman and Co
.. 18	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	May 17	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 18	Tunsin	B. str.	610	Bound	Hankow			Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 18	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Barton	Hankow			Reid and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
May 12	Veritas	B. ship	622	Carrey	New York	Tea, &c	Russell and Co
.. 12	Lalla Rookh	B. ship	869	Campbell	Liverpool	C'ton &c	Lindsay and Co
.. 12	Ensign	B. bark	431	Black	Newchwang	Opl., &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 12	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	315	Stocks	T'sin v Chefoo	Opl., &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 12	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. ..	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Barton	H'kow & Ports		Reid and Co
.. ..	Shanse	A. str.	1006	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 13	Kiukiang	A. str.	1065	Taylor	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 13	Glengyle	B. str.	1265	O'Sullivan	Hkg Ay Sw'w	Tea, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 13	Gerard	B. str	401	Quirk	Hkg C'ton Fas	PartO'nal	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 13	Ganges	B. str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Sundries	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 13	Nepaul	Br str.	541	Andrews	Yokohama	Tea, &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 13	Jas. Paton	B. ship	397	Alison	Newchwang	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 13	Albert	Ha sch	304	Schender	Newchwang	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 13	Twilight	B ship	646	McAlley	Newchwang	Sun., &c	Frazar and Co
.. 15	Pluto	HIMS		T-ke			
.. 15	Waratah	B. str.	269	Harris	Fuchau	Sundries	Moses and Co
.. 15	Szechuen	A. str.	1006	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 15	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 15	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo		David Sassoon Sons &Co
.. 15	Hindu	B. ship	449	Jarvis,	Newchwang	Re-exports.	Master
.. 15	Marianne	B. brig	192	Ugler	Newchwang	Opium	Oxford and Co
.. 15	Kahun	B. bark	280	Lowe	Newchwang	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 15	Woosung	B ship	729	Colebank	Liverpool	C'ton &c	Fletcher and Co
.. 16	Mona	B. str.	542	Bourne	H'kg & Ca'ton	Tea, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 16	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 16	Star	B. brig	251	Sparrow	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
.. 16	Ocean Gem	B. bark	385	Selby	New York	Tea, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Tiempo	Spa. bg	356	de Celaya	Ay. & Manila	C'ton &c	Master
.. 17	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 17	Fusi-yama	B. str	770	Dumins	Newchwang	Opl., &c	Chapman, King and Co
.. 17	Huquong	A. str.	1383	Simmons	Hkow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 17	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Gray	Ningpo	Opl &c,	Russell and Co
.. —	Mercia	B. ship	593	Simmers	Newchwang	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Tulloch	Chefoo & T'tsin	Opl., &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 18	Labourdonnais	Fr str.	949	Pelissot	Hongkong	Silk, &c	Messageries Imperiales
.. 18	Foh-kien	B. str.	923	Johnson	Hongkong	C'ton, &	Russell and Co
.. 18	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 18	Oriflamme	A. str	1221	Lane	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 18	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 18	Thos. Dryden	B. bark	441	Brown	Swatow	C'ton, &c	Master
.. 18	Georg	Bre. sch	118	Schiertch	C'foo & T'tsin	O'nal, &c	Clausen Droege and Co
.. 18	Mermaid	B. bark	461	Gibson	Newchwang	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MAY 20, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Australian	May 16	B. str.	725	Hamlin	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	21st inst
Bo-Peep	June 14	Chi. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	
Cadiz	May 12	B. str.	334	Browne	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong *	22nd inst
Chu-an	Ap 13	B. str.	434	Shaw	E. A. Reynolds	Manila & A'oy	Early
Confucius	May 14	Chi. str		Cruize			
Cricket	June 1	A. str	84			*Laid up*	
Dumbarton	May 16	B. str.	954	Vincent	Gibb, Livingstonand Co	Ay Hkg C'ton	22nd inst
Elgin	May 16	B. str.			Smith, Kennedy and Co	Fuchau	Early
Emperor	Feb 27	B. str.	106	Mooney	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Enterprise		A. str.	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust		B. str.	50		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Penella	Dec 15	B. str	175	Randal	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Fire Queen	May 16	B. str.	1133	Johnson	Reid and Co	H'kow & Ports	21st inst
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co		
Grete		Pru. str			Wm. Pustau and Co		
J. H. Wills, Jr.	Ap 30	A. bark	300	Wills	Augustine Heard and Co		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Kiang-loong	Aug 15	A. str.	945		Augustine Heard and Co	*Laid up*	
Lemin	May 1	B. str					
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lamond		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co		
Moyune	May 18	B. str	1200	Barton	Reid and Co	H'kow & Ports	24th inst
Nora Creina		B. str	93				
Poyang	May 12	Am str	827	Blanchard	Olyphant and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Rona	May 16	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kg & C'ton	21st inst
Shooey-leen	Ap 25	B. str.	492	Mann	Dow and Co	Hongkong	Early
Teatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Tunsin	May 18	B. str.	610	Bound	Geo. Barnet & Co	Ningpo	To-day
Wan-Loong-Pei		B. str.	45		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Willamette	Mar 20	Chi str.					
Yesso	May 16	B. str.	459	Cains	Dent and Co	Tientsin	To-day

32 *Steamers.*] With Mails. *

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Acapulco	May 7	B. bark	595	Hinde	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark	332	Nixon	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Amaranth	May 9	Ha. bk	280	Wahrmann	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	sld 19 inst
Andreas	Mar 18	Bre. sh	780	Stolt	Siemssen and Co		
Art Union	May 7	B. ship	748	Polson	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Aureola	May 15	A. ship	828	Beasse	Russell and and Co		
British Banner	May 13	B. bark	387	Griga	J. H. Wignall and Co	Chefoo	Early
Caproira	May 17	B. ship	756	Henderson	Hogg Brothers		
Challenger	Ap 3	B. ship	699	Browne	Lindsay and Co		
Calypso	May 6	A. bark	565	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Celestial	May 8	B. bark	401	Robinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Edward and Elize	May 14	Ha. bg	282	Voje	Siemssen and Co		
Ellen Rodger	May 11	B. ship	584	McKinnon	Gilman and Co		
Eliza Mary	Ap [illegible]	B. schr	12[illegible]	Byrne	Byrne and Co		
Eliza Shaw	May 1	B. ship	69[illegible]	Steele	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Hkow & L'don	To-day
Electra	Ap 2[illegible]	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Hogg Brothers		
E. Nicholson	May [illegible]	— —		Crosby	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Emperor	May [illegible]	B. bark	376	Edom	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	
Ethel	Ap 2[illegible]	A. bark	371	Wylde	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	sld 18 inst
Ethiopian	Mar 22	B. ship	838	Edwards	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Fire Queen	Ap 2[illegible]	B. ship	783	Duggan	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt
Garrawalt	Mar 2[illegible]	B. ship	627	Phillpps	Smith, Kennedy andCo		
Guinevere	Ap 2[illegible]	A. ship	694	McLean	Jardine Matheson and Co	London	Early
Hesperia	May [illegible]	B. ship	449	Jarvis	Olyphant and Co		
Heversham	May 11	B. bark	509	Pearce	H. Fogg and Co		
Highflyer	Ap 23	B. ship	1011	Benest	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Iron Crown	May 8	B. ship	994	Lee	Frazar and Co		
Isles of South	Ap 24	B. ship	821	Davidson	Hogg. Brothers		
J. H. Wills Jr.	Ap 30	A. bark	300	Wills	Augustine Heard and Co		
Jeannie Douglass	May 12	B. ship	1166	Donaldson	Hogg, Brothers		
Jura	May 16	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher, Frères		
Kaffir Chief	Sept 12	B. schr	186	James	Order		
Keenata	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gail	Allen and Co		
Kiusaan	May 10	B. bark	355	Sinclair	Johnson and Co		
Lady McNaughten	July 6	B. ship	570	Weymouth	Geo. Barnet and Co		
La Vierge	May 7	Fr bk	187	Keunginer	Theele and Co		
Launceston	May 9	B. str	585	Pearson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Madge Wildfire	May 13	B. ship	842	Murray	Trautmann and Co		
Melita	Ap 25	B. ship	914	Cameron	Chapman, King andCo		
Mirage	May 10	B. ship	718	Campbell	Smith, Kennedyand Co	London	21st inst.
Nelson	May 13	B. ship	1383	Cobo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Norwood	Ap 25	B. ship	789	Bristow	Chapman, King and Co	London	Imdt
Ozanam	May 16	Fr sh	520	Betaux	Frazar and Co		
Panama	May 5	B. bark		Johnson	Bourjau, Hubener andCo	Newchwang	Early
Pro-pero	May 18	Me sch	111	Sholtz	Order		
Quick	May 11	B. brig	228	Vibert	Captain		
Hance	Ap 23	B. ship	590	Pattie	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Imdt
San-pariel	May 3	B. ship		McAlfine	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Sea Witch	May 13	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Satzuma	May 14	B. bark	282	Glover	Glover and Co		
Sebastopol	Ap 30	A. ship	780		Augustine Heard and Co		
Silver Eagle	May 5	B. bark	360	Johnson	Dow and Co	Hkow to L'don	Early
Sir W. Wallace	May 1	B. schr	162	Tussey	Clausen, Droege and Co	T'tsin v Chefoo	Imdt
Stella	May 2	B. bark	290	Day	Order		
Stirling	Feb 7	A. bark	30[illegible]	Bourne	Dent and Co		
Tae Chang	May 1	B. schr	15[illegible]	Fribarien	Buissonnet and Co	Tientsin	Imdt
Ukko	May 4	Rus bk	706	Krov nere	Order	New York	Imdt
Vincenzo Giannelli	May 6	Ita bk	353	Capello	Order		
Waymouth	May 3	B. ship	129	Morris	Hogg, Brothers	Liverpool	Early
Wm. Methuish	Dec 23	B. ship	707	Duff	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early

61 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Walls		(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Kingsan	Wills	American ship		
Louisa		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Melbourne	Friday	British barque	391	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	543	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Pons Ælii	Beaglehole	British barque	400	A. R. Tilby and Co
Rosa				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Skene	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parks	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan	Benning	American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	81	Capt. Patridge
Titan		British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co